

THE CLIMAX

VOLUME III.

RICHMOND, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1889.

NUMBER 21.

ATTORNEYS.

C. F. & T. BURNAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office, No. 112 Burnam Building, First Street.

J. A. SULLIVAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office, First Street, same as formerly, except County Judge Miller.

C. S. POWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office, Second Street.

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DR. A. WILKES SMITH,
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Office, Smith Building, Main Street, Office 400, West 12th St., 180 to 200 P. M.
Dr. Practice limited to dentistry.

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A. ADAMS, M. D.,
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Office, Main Street, next door to Linton's
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Office, Second Street, over Bykes' Grocery Store.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office, Main Street, next door to Linton's
up-stairs residence, Main and Taylor
Street.

DR. PHIL. ROBERTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office, Main Street, one door down from
Linton's residence, Main and Taylor
Street.

DR. S. M. LETCHER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office, Smith Building, Main Street.

H. W. BRIGGS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office, In Smith Building, Main Street,
one door down from Linton's residence,
Main and Taylor Street.

DR. C. S. HOLTON,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office, over D. M. Bright's, Drugs—200 to
1,000—Main Street, 10 a. m. Special attention
given to diseases of women and all diffi-
cult cases. Patients treated in a simple
and homopathic manner. Write to Dr. Holton,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

DR. JENNINGS & GIBSON,
Physicians and Surgeons,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office, Main Street, over Wallace & Rice's
Grocery Store.

A. E. AULIZ,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office, 200 W. Main Street—Burnam &
Cochran Building—up-stairs.

M. McCARTY,
Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting.

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Cochran Building—up-stairs.

THOMAS B. AYRES,
Real Estate and General
Collecting Agency.

Special attention paid to the sale
and exchange of Real Estate, and to the
collection of all kinds of accounts.

47-48.

CRAPSEY & BROWN,
Architects,
46 WIGGINS BLOCK, CINCINNATI, O.

Can refer to buildings successfully
erected in Richmond, Maysville, Ky.,
Lexington, Winchester and Owingsville,
Ky.

GAIT - HOUSE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Largest and Finest Hotel in
the city.

Rates, \$2.50 to \$4 Per Day.

According to rooms.

Turkish and Russian Baths in
Hotel.

32-33.

RICHMOND
COAL CO.

I have purchased the property of the
old Company, and will keep on hand
all of the best varieties of

COAL.

The yard is easy of access. Persons
desiring to haul their own coal will
have to cross the railroad.

I respectfully request a liberal pa-
range of the citizens of both county
and city.

T. S. BRONSTON.

KINDERGARTEN.

Having taken a thorough course in
Kindergarten under Miss Adams, of
Lexington, I will open.

TURKEYS WANTED.

Mr. George W. Judd, representing
Gibson & Burnam, Park, Ky., will open
his Turkey Pen about November
1st, and will want twenty thousand
turkeys at a high market price. He
is a liberal buyer. Save your turkeys
for him.

15-25.

On Monday, September 9, 1889,

a school at my home on Third Street,
a large and well-ventilated room will
be built especially for this purpose.

For further information apply to
Miss LOUISE BROWN, 250 N. Third Street.

N. Y. Mail and Express.

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THE CLIMAX.

FRENCH TIPTON, - EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

The Climax Printing Co.

W. G. WHITE, CHAS. S. POWELL,

PRICE PER YEAR, \$1.50.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1889.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE,
JOHN C. CHENAULT.

FOR COUNTY CLERK,
L. W. HILL.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
J. A. SULLIVAN.

FOR SHERIFF,
J. W. BALES.

FOR JAILER,
JOHN F. WAGERS.

FOR ASSESSOR,
JOEL T. EMBRY.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT SCHOOLS,
MRS. A. T. MILLION.

FOR SURVEYOR,
J. A. G. WILLIAMSON.

FOR CORONER,
B. DUD MILLER.

Election First Monday in August, 1890.

ELECTIONS.

State elections were held yesterday in New York, Virginia, Ohio, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Iowa, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Missouri.

Special Dispatch to The Climax
CINCINNATI, Nov. 5th, 7 p. m.—Virginia looks Democratic. Ohio is doubtful. Iowa and Pennsylvania Republican and New York probably so. New Jersey, Maryland and Mississippi Democratic. Republican majority reduced in Nebraska. Massachusetts Republican by decreased majority.

ENQUIRER.—The Montana election has been declared Democratic.

President Harrison has issued a proclamation taking the two Dakotas into the Union as States.

Gen. C. M. Clay made a speech at the Court-house, Monday, in the interest of the farmers. For want of space we cannot produce it this week.

Governor Buckner has refused to return the soldiers to Harlan county. Probably he thinks that the \$10,000 expense to the State of the last campaign was too poorly rewarded to admit of further experiments. The people up there will settle the matter among themselves.

The Lexington Leader suggests Hon. Curtis F. Burnam as the first test representative Madison county could send to the Constitutional convention. That Maj. Burnam would make an able member of the Convention no one can deny, but it occurs to us that the Leader does not manage his own county any too well.

Col. John O. Hodges and Mr. Harry T. Groom will shortly begin the publication in Lexington of The Kentucky Real Estate Register, devoted to real estate and the development of the mining, milling and manufacturing interests of the State. It will doubtless be a success.

A ROOM EDITION.

The Lexington Transcript of the 20th ult., was the largest and finest newspaper ever issued in Central Kentucky. It consists of 54 pages, of 6 columns each, or 144 columns. The front page was adorned with a wheel of ten spokes, representing Lexington as the hub, the spokes being the railroads, the tire embracing the whole Bluegrass Region. Every fine house and numbers of the prominent men are pictured in the edition, and the history of the city from its foundation is written in glowing style. Copies will of course be sent broadcast over the land to attract emigration.

Much time, hard work and cash were necessary to produce such an edition. Editor Caldwell has won the belt.

THE THREE AMERICAS IN LOUISVILLE.

The delegates to the International Congress of the Three Americas reached Louisville Friday evening on their tour of the United States. They were received by a delegation of citizens, amid the roar of canons and the martial music of bands, and escorted to the Galt House by the Louisville Legion, thousands of people cheering them along the way.

Many prominent Kentuckians met them, among the number being Gov. James B. McCreary, who was present by special request of Secretary of State James G. Blaine. The Governor was the originator of the bill authorizing the International Congress, and it was eminently proper that he should meet the delegates.

A reception was given at the Board of Trade Rooms, Hon. Henry Watterson delivered the address of welcome in Spanish, and Governor McCreary made the following speech:

I am glad to join in the hearty welcome that has been extended to the members of the International American Conference. Our brother Americans will find no State whose people will more heartily appreciate their visit or give them a more cordial greeting than the people of Kentucky.

The grand problem of the present time is the improvement of the commercial and social relations of about one hundred and twenty millions of people, who occupy one fourth of the

inhabited globe and control an area three times the size of Europe. No greater or graver subject now confronts American people, and its vast and varied and wonderful possibilities can hardly be estimated.

A conference of the Nations of North, South and Central America marks the beginning of a movement which may not attain its full fruition for many years, but while, I believe now, points the way to a splendid future that will bring commercial as well as political independence and finally make America in the broad sense the dominant power of the world.

Sixty-six years ago a President of the United States of America, by his announcement of a wise and patriotic doctrine known in history as the "Monroe Doctrine," opened the way for a closer affiliation of the sister Nations of the three Americas and for a more thorough identification of their plans and purposes, and about the same time the great and gifted, tried and true patriot and statesman, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, advocated more intimate commercial and social relations between the United States and the other powers comprising the American continent.

Other Presidents and other statesmen in our Republic and in the Isthmus of Central and South America have spoken with enthusiasm on this subject, but no enactment was ever made by our Congress, and no bill was ever introduced and passed until the year 1888 providing for a general international conference in our country of representatives from the independent nations of North, South and Central America to consider questions relative to the improvement of their business intercourse, and to encourage their reciprocal commercial relations.

I had the honor to prepare and introduce the bill in Congress, under which the present International Conference is being held, and my gratification is now very great as I see so many of the distinguished representatives of our sister nations in our country working together to promote the common welfare.

The gratification of all concerned will be complete when unity and confidence shall be established among all American nations, and each shall enjoy the highest possible benefit from enlightened and friendly commerce and personal relations. Our Southern neighbors produce much that we need and we produce much that they need, and the best way to secure reciprocity and interchange of national and manufactured products is through free and fair and uncontested consultation.

Heretofore the people of the three Americas have been almost strangers to each other. There has been an unnatural and unneighborly limit to social and business relations between countries which, on account of their location, history and necessities, should be very intimate. I believe the outlook now indicates that the day of the location of the three Americas has passed and the day of fraternity and friendship, improved personal and commercial intercourse is near. Each year is bringing us in closer communication and closer ties. The engineer, with his theodolite, and level has located the line and laid down the rails which connect our republic to the republic of Mexico—still onward through Guatemala toward Nicaragua and Panama the iron arteries are being extended, while the Argentine Republic and the republics of Chile, Peru and Bolivia are pushing forward to meet and connect their railroads with the great Northern system of railroads. The day is not far distant when the three Americas will be connected by railroads, and splendid trains marked "F. & F. A." fast flying American, will connect New York, the metropolis of North America, with Buenos Ayres, the metropolis of South America. The time also is nearly here when waterways, conceived by American intellect, constructed by American skill and paid for with American capital will unite in perfect embrace the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and thus secure to American nations greater wealth, greater commerce and more enduring friendship.

I hope the delegates to the International American Conference have enjoyed their lengthy excursion. No such excursion, participated in by representatives of so many different nations, has perhaps ever occurred before in the world, and I know many of the delegates are anxiously looking for some Mt. Ararat, where they may, for awhile, rest in peace.

"The greatest exhibit our country present is our country itself," and I hope best of the conference adjourns every part of our great country will be visited. I trust our distinguished visitors will take to their homes and to their respective countries pleasant recollections of its science, literature and art, its churches, schools and charitable institutions, its inventions, railroads and telegraphs, its cities, mountains and plains, its factories, furnaces and industrial works, its farms, fields, happy homes and millions of teeming, thriving, prosperous people that tell more powerfully and eloquently than any words of mine of the growth and glory of our Republic, while our National Constitution, now in its centennial year, which forty-two States and many of the Spanish American Republics have taken as the model of their organic law, shows the wonderful success of our popular Government.

But I shall not hesitate to say on this occasion that when the bill authorizing the conference of American nations was framed something beyond the pomp and pageantry and pleasure of an Interstate excursion was hoped for. After the tour of observation is ended all will be better by the consideration of questions relating to improved commercial and social relations—all will be blessed. If the conference shall by wise provisions lead to the establishment of the great progressive principle of civilization—arbitration for the settlement of international disputes, and present and future generations will be benefited. If the way is opened to lower the iron wall that has so long hedged and confined trade and business, so as to imagine proper reciprocity among American nations, as well as proper amity among American Republics.

In conclusion I desire to say that the educational effect of the International Conference will be immense. The people of the respective countries represented will become better acquainted through the press representative, and the reports made by the delegates. Our people will better appreciate the attractions and wealth and progress and development of the countries represented in the conference, while the visiting delegates will know their personal observation of the resources and attractions of our country and understand how heartily glad we are to have them with us, and what a hearty welcome awaits them in every part of our country.

try; and that in these times full of the stimulus of new hopes and glittering with the effulgence of new ideas and throbbing with the heart beats of new progress the people of our Republic are ready to co-operate with them and those they represent in every movement which seeks to improve commerce, benefit humanity, enlarge liberty or promote Republics.

Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the Governor's speech was pronounced an able one.

Having visited the principal objects of interest, including the numerous stock farms near the city, the entire party went to Mammoth Cave. They expressed themselves as delighted with the Falls City and its people.

They reached Lexington Monday, and having seen every thing of interest, including many fast horses, they left for Cincinnati.

The object of the International Congress of delegates, representing Mexico, Central America and the Republics of South America, is to cultivate and improve the mercantile relations between those countries and the United States. The greater part of the trade of those countries now goes to Europe. That ought not to be. The United States needs the products of those countries, and in turn they need the products of this country. But the high tariff imposed by this country, it seems to us, will stand in the way. The congress of delegates may serve to point out the evil of the high tariff, and do much toward creating a sentiment against it.

HON. CURTIS F. BURNAM.

When the time arrives for the selection of delegates to frame a new Constitution for Kentucky, the people of the grand colony of Madison would do well to remember they have no one of either political party within their borders better qualified to represent them than the election than Hon. Curtis F. Burnam. A lawyer of distinguished ability; a graduate of Yale College, whose scholastic attainments are second to no one in the Commonwealth; a gentleman by nature and education; a man of broad views and enlightened statesmanship; genial and warm-hearted in his intercourse with his fellowmen, and of true nobility of character, he is peculiarly fitted to represent the people among whom his life has been spent in the important work of constructing the proposed new constitution. In the choice of delegates to frame a work of so great importance, the best talent should be selected without reference to existing political parties, and the people of Madison could not do better than to tender the position to Major Burnam, without opposition. By doing so, they would not only honor themselves, but bestow a graceful compliment upon our most distinguished sons—Lexington Leader.

EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

The men and women of Madison county and Richmond are earnestly requested to be present at a meeting to reorganize the Madison County Equal Rights Association, to be held in the Court-house, Thursday, Nov. 7th at 3 o'clock p. m. All interested in the equality of men and women before the law, are especially invited to attend and lend their help to this organization.

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MONTHLY CROP REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND STATISTICS, FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 1, 1889.

In my report of October 10, 1889, I gave the general condition of all the Kentucky crops, the most of which had been gathered, and were safe from ordinary disaster.

WHEAT.

The fall seeding of wheat began Oct. 10th and progressed with uninterrupted until completed. This season has been remarkably favorable for the preparation of the seed bed, the soil being well broken and thoroughly pulverized. Seeding was delayed in some sections for want of moisture.

On the 21st of October we had a good general rain, and the wheat is now up and up never looked more favorable.

The acreage for 1889 is about 10 per cent. increase over 1888. The only hindrance has been the extraordinary amount of seed and filth on the ground, which has compelled many farmers to broadcast instead of drilling.

FEED CROPS.

This crop is now safely housed, and free from future danger by reason of weather conditions.

In the Dark tobacco sections of the State careful estimates place the damage by frost on the hill at 62 per cent., with considerable damage from freezing.

In the Burley counties the damage from frost was comparatively light, not exceeding 2 per cent. The reason of this difference is in the fact that the Burley matured earlier and most of it was harvested.

We have been unable to get in the percentage by burning, in either section of the State, but all tobacco that was green and in open barns at the time of the freeze, is more or less injured. From careful inquiry the average yield of tobacco per acre is 1000 lbs.

The acreage of Burley tobacco is about ten per cent. more than the acreage of Dark; that is, the Burley acreage is about 651 per cent. of the '88 acreage and the Dark about 501 per cent. of that of '88, making a total aggregate in '89 of 62,600 per cent. of the '88 acreage.

From our correspondents we gather the following as to the yield, per acre, of the crops mentioned:

Corn, bushels per acre..... 32
Irish potatoes, bushels per acre..... 98
Sweet potatoes, bushels per acre..... 85
Tobacco, pounds per acre..... 778
Hay, tons per acre..... 14
Sorghum molasses, gallons per acre..... 115
Wheat, bushels per acre..... 124

No other crop report will be made during the winter, except as to the condition of wheat.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. Y. WILSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

One Fact

Is worth a column of rhetoric, sold an American statesman. It is a fact, established by the testimony of people, that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cure scrofula, scabies and other diseases or afflictions arising from impure state or condition of the blood. It also cures a skin disease called Catarrh.

The Maximum Temperature.

What is the hottest weather ever known in the United States? The question is answered in the May bulletin of the Kentucky statistical weather service. The highest temperature recorded by the United States Signal Service was at Phoenix and Fort McDowell, Ariz., in June, 1888. The thermometer marked 119 degrees. However, unobtrusively report temperatures as high as 128 and 122 degrees at Mammoth Tank and Humboldt, Cal. The coldest weather recorded by the service was 69 degrees below zero, at Poplar River, Mont. But this is a record, not a general rule.

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Each of the thousand workmen employed on the cruiser Charleston at the time she was built contributed a ten-cent piece to enrich the metal of which the vessel's bell was made.

CONCERNING FARMERS.

The noted thoroughbred stallion Glengary, is dead at Gallatin, Tenn., aged twenty-three years.

Two lots of hogs sold in Clark county as follows: Twenty-five, weighing 160 lbs. at 4 cents, and 240 weighing from 150 to 250 lbs. at 31/2 cents.

John A. Judy bought last week of Peter Gentry, of Boyle county, 150 weight, 150 lbs. at 4 cents, and of Logan Bros., 400 of same quality at same prices.—Winchester Democrat.

Frank Thomas, recently of New Orleans, bought this week 216 acres of the land of the late D. A. Gay, at \$65 per acre. The land had few or no improvements on it.—Winchester Democrat.

Georgetown will hold a Tobacco Day, December 7th. Five premiums of \$10 each will be given. Four of the premiums are confined to Scott county displays but competition for the fifth is open to all.

Thos. and Connie Little sold last week to W. B. Kidd 140 cattle, weight 1575 lbs. at 4 cents. Mr. Kidd also bought of Roger Gammon, 100, of the same quality at the same price.—Winchester Democrat.

In Boyle county, W. L. Caldwell and son, having moved from Missouri and two sons, aged 16 and 10, sold 1500 lbs. of 5-year-old hogs for \$1,000.—Geo. Thorp, of Lexington, sold 100 cattle, weight 1000 lbs. at \$10 per head; mares, \$4 to \$150; a combined stallion, 5-year-old, was bought by Smedley Bros.; timothy hay, \$9 to \$10 per ton per stack (about a ton); corn from \$1.30 to \$1.50 per barrel in the field; farming implements low. The farm of 330 acres was rented privately to Geo. Pugh, of New Shawan, for \$1,800 a year.—Paris Kentuckian.

The Commissioner of Agriculture in his last report says: Both Sweet and Irish potatoes are a live crop in all the States—the average being over 100. Grasses are also reported, considerably over 100, and pastures are hardly ever so good. Live Stock of all kinds, as a consequence, are in excellent condition in all parts of the State, excepting only hogs, among which the cholera prevails to a degree fatal and extensive than has ever before been reported to this Bureau.

I want to give my method for keeping eggs, for I have tried nearly all the processes, and have found none that kept eggs with less deterioration from the fresh state than the following method: Take a stoneware vessel (earthen will not answer on account of its porous nature) or clean half-barrel, and put in a layer of common salt, two inches deep; then place the eggs with big end down, close together, but not touching; cover by carefully sprinkling salt between, and cover the eggs about one and a half inches deep. Then proceed with the next layer. This is done when the eggs are broken, and by placing it down the contents of the shell hold it in place and prevent it from exploding, and also, to a much greater degree, will prevent the yolk from settling to the shell. Careful experiments showed me what an astonishing difference there is in eggs kept even on a hole-bored shelf, with little or big ends down. Careful experiments have proven the desirability of large ends down.—Poultry Keeper.

The fall seeding of wheat began last year, last year, in the fall, and the wheat is now up and up never looked more favorable. The acreage for 1889 is about 10 per cent. increase over 1888. The only hindrance has been the extraordinary amount of seed and filth on the ground, which has compelled many farmers to broadcast instead of drilling.

SADDLES, HARNESS AND GEAR.

The old, and reliable Saddle and Harness House of
G. W. PICKELS,
No. 26, Second Street, next to
Garnett House, has a complete
stock of

Saddles, Harness, Bridles,
Blankets, Whips, Spurs, Horse
Boots, Curry Combs, Scarpers,
Toe Weights, Soaps, Oils, and
everything else needed by persons
who handle horses.

Saddles Manufactured to Order
and none but the best material used. Gentlemen's, ladies' and
boys' Saddles kept in stock.
Harness of every description,
Trace Chains, Hames, Backbands,
Bell bands, Collars, Collar Pads,
Hame Strings, Flaw Lines, Blind
Bridles, Whips and other things
used on the farm.

Only experienced workmen em-
ployed.

If you want a Saddle, you have
a hundred to select from ranging
in price from \$4 upwards. If you
want a set of Harness you have a
150 sets to select from, ranging in
price from \$8 up.

All prices of Plow Gear from
the cheapest to the best. Some
thing entirely new in Curry Combs
The handsomest lot of lap Cloth-
es ever brought to Richmond. 41

WALL PAPER!

Our Grand Cleverest Sale of Wall
Paper was a perfect success.

W H Y ?

Because we had made up our mind to
sell every roll of the last season's goods
no matter what price they had to
go. Brown Blanks went at 5 cents to
the finest Embossed Gold at 15 cents.
They all went, the last roll of them.
Consequently we have

No Old Goods Left

WE SIMPLY A TERRIFIC STOCK OF

NEW GOODS

from the cheapest to the finest hand-
made goods to endless varieties and at

Prices Lower Than Ever

heard of in this or any other city in the
Union; and remember,

We Will Not Be Undersold

by any in the land. The public gen-
erally are invited to inspect goods and
prices. Your obedient servant,

GEO. M. WILLING,
Decorator in Paint and Paper.

52-53.

Fine Carriages.

HAGAN & CHENAULT.

WE CARRY NONE BUT THE

BEST GOODS,

and as our stock is not large, we are
continually renewing it, and therefore
our stock is ALWAYS FRESH. We

Buy and Sell for Cash,
and in consequence our prices are

Exceedingly Low.

Give us one trial, and you will be
convinced.

HAGAN & CHENAULT.

29

DR. RICE,

For 5 years at 37 Court Place, now at

322 Market Street, Louisville, Ky.

A regularly educated and highly educated physician and a

large number of patients.

PRIVATE DIS-
CHARGE AND SEXUAL DIS-
ORDERS.

Spermatorrhœa and Impotency,

as the result of射出 in young men, in old men, in

and in women, and in old women.

Female Impotency and

Paroxysmal Impotency.

Impotency and Paroxysmal Impotency.

